

**GRISCOMS IN HURRIED
TRIP TO ATLANTIC CITY**

Whole Family Goes to Shore Resort, Making Vain Efforts to Keep Journey a Secret.

LOOK FOR SPEEDY SOLUTION

Fact That Miss Arnold's Brother Was at Coast City Early in Week Thought to Indicate She Will Soon Appear.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Atlantic City, Feb. 10.—The hurried trip of the entire Griscom family to this city late this afternoon brought a renewal of the rumors that the case of Miss Dorothy H. C. Arnold, who has been missing since December 12, is approaching its climax, and a possible solution.

George S. Griscom, Jr., the forty-two-year-old man whose name has been linked with that of Miss Arnold since her brother's stormy interview with him in Florence, arrived here from New York late this afternoon after a hurried departure, which did not become public until every effort to keep it secret had been made.

He registered at the Chalfonte and immediately took steps to hide from reporters, but the arrival of his father and mother on a later train revealed his whereabouts.

The departure of Griscom's father and mother from New York was made as secretly as possible, but their arrival here soon after 8 o'clock was soon known, and the elder Griscom decided to break his silence.

"We came here for a little quiet," he said. "My son is worn out and tired. We don't know anything about the Arnold case, and we have no particular plans in mind as to our future movements."

He was reminded that his son said when the family arrived in New York from Europe that he was about to do specific things which he had promised Mrs. Arnold he would do, but the elder Griscom would not admit that there was anything his son could do to help find the missing girl.

Will Make Statement.

Mr. Griscom refused to allow his son to be seen after his arrival, but before that the younger man, not being under any prohibition against speaking freely, declared that he expected to have a statement to make to-morrow. What the nature of his statement would be, Mr. Griscom refused to say, but he evidently believes it will clear his name of any suspicion in connection with the case.

"Do you expect to meet Miss Arnold here, or any of her family or their representatives?" he was asked.

"I can't answer any questions. I will make a statement later," replied Griscom smilingly.

"There is a report here that Miss Arnold is expected here soon," he was told, but he declined to make any comment or response.

Griscom's father is responsible for the statement that his son has not yet seen any of the representatives of the Arnold family since his arrival on the Berlin on Thursday. He said that he himself had met and talked with Francis R. Arnold, the girl's father, and though refusing to give any of the details of that conversation, Mr. Griscom apparently tried to create the impression that all matters between the two families had been finally settled there.

A Solution Expected.

D. Hinckley Arnold, the younger brother of the missing girl, was in this city for two days earlier this week, and that together with the hurried and secret departure of the Griscoms for this city, so soon after their arrival from Europe, has strengthened the rumors that the solution and climax of the case, possibly ending in a marriage, may be looked for either here or in Philadelphia.

The latter city, which has been the only place outside of Florence, Italy, where serious search has been made by the Arnold family, is mentioned here as the probable present resting place of Miss Arnold, but it is understood that she will not emerge from her retreat until after the arrival of the Pannonia in New York. That boat is expected to dock early on Sunday, and the Arnold family insist that Mrs. Arnold is returning to this country on her, in spite of the statements of the younger Griscom that she has been in New York for several days past.

FATHERS IN CONFERENCE

Young Griscom Goes Away Suddenly After Meeting of Parents.

George S. Griscom, Jr., changed his mind in this city yesterday, but could not change his clothes. When he arrived on the Berlin on Thursday night he intended, he said, to jump right into the search for Miss Dorothy Arnold after conferring with the Arnold family and the lawyers yesterday. He did not confer with the family except by proxy. He did not confer with the lawyers at all. The elder Mr. Griscom paid his respects to F. R. Arnold, the girl's father, yesterday morning, but his forty-two-year-old son stayed at the Hotel Schuyler with his mother until his baggage was attached for an ancient clothing bill. That seemed to stir him into action. Anyway, he left town.

Then the elder Mr. Griscom returned from the Arnold home to the hotel he picked up his son and took him to a department store in East 23d street, near Sixth avenue. On this trip the two Griscoms occupied a taxicab, which they had entered at the Hotel Schuyler in a great hurry shortly before 2 o'clock. In it they travelled away from reporters and photographers as rapidly as snow humpbacks and contrary tides would permit. The father paid the chauffeur, dismissed him and took his son into the department store and paid for a slight addition to his wardrobe. Then father and son went by taxi to New Jersey, where at 2:30 P. M. they boarded a fast train for Atlantic City.

Something must have passed between the two fathers at the Arnold home to justify the rapid change of base for the two Griscoms in the afternoon, it seemed.

The nature of the conference between the

DYING AS RESULT OF WAGER

New Jersey Man Gets Blood Poisoning on Long Walk.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Morristown, N. J., Feb. 10.—A Harold Vernam, son of the late Albert H. Vernam, president of the First National Bank, is dangerously ill at his home here, and all hope for his recovery has been given up by his physicians. Mr. Vernam, who is prominent in Morristown and New York society, is suffering from blood poisoning.

Last autumn he made a wager with Josiah Macy, secretary of the Morris County Golf Club, to walk from Far Hills to Morristown within a stated time. Mr. Macy completed the trip, but Mr. Vernam got no further than Mendham, where he was picked up by an automobile and brought here. On the walk he became footsore, and he finally contracted blood poisoning.

Mr. Vernam is associated with the New York brokerage house of H. E. Edwards & Co. Because of his serious illness, the first of the informal dances to be held at the Morris County Golf Club to-morrow evening has been called off.

SIX MONTHS FOR RILEY

Guilty of Causing Publication of "Sugar Trust Letter."

Thomas R. Riley, an investigator for the Interstate Commerce Commission, was found guilty of causing without authority the publication of the "Sugar Trust letter" sent by Attorney General Wickersham to Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney, in June, 1909, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

The verdict was returned yesterday by the jury after a two days' trial before Judge Martin, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty on the two other counts of the indictment, charging Riley with larceny of the letter and documents relating to the American Sugar Refining Company, which, it was alleged, he sold to Charles P. Norcross and Judson Welliver for publication in magazines.

NEW TIME IN FRANCE

All Clocks To Be Set Forward 9 Minutes 21 Seconds.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Senate passed today a bill changing the legal time in France and Algeria, which now is 9 minutes 21 seconds slower than that in use in Western Europe. This action is to be taken so as to bring France within the same time section as England, Belgium, Holland and Spain.

All French clocks, therefore, will be set forward as soon as arrangements can be made to put the new time into effect.

BAN OFF FINGER BOWLS

Dessert Adjunct To Be Restored for English Royalty.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Feb. 11.—One indication of the way in which things are changing in the new reign is the announcement that King George has caused it to be known among those persons with whom he may be dining during the coming season that he does not insist, as has been the custom hitherto, on the absence of finger-bowls at dinner. These dessert conveniences were banished from the royal tables over a century and a half ago at a time when certain adherents of the young pretender were wont to drink the health of "the King over the water" by passing their wine glasses across the finger-bowls and thereby signifying their adherence to the old régime.

This custom of doing without finger-bowls obtained throughout the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward, even when the latter was Prince of Wales and dined out privately with his intimate friends, but the new King despises these old-fashioned superstitions and traditions, and henceforth the usual accompaniments to dessert will appear on the royal tables and on the tables of those who entertain royalty.

Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, while on his way here to attend the sittings of the imperial conference, intends, it is said, to travel by way of Washington and Ottawa. He is anxious to consult the American and Canadian postal officials regarding further international extension of the penny post and the cheapening of cable tolls.

THE HORSE NEEDED DOCTOR

Union Athlete None the Worse for Collision with Wagon.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Gordon R. Langley, of No. 3 Douglas Road, while hurrying to reach a car on his way home from the General Electric Company's plant, where he is employed, ran into a horse-drawn wagon carrying lumber, near the gate, knocking the animal down. He escaped without injury, while the horse was severely hurt, and it was found necessary to call in the services of Dr. R. D. Austin, a veterinarian.

Mr. Langley, who is a well known cricket and hockey player, all around athlete and a graduate of Union College in the class of 1907, has figured in several accidents already. In a cricket game last year he ran into a player on the opposing team, and the latter was injured, although Mr. Langley escaped unharmed.

MEYER PRINSTEIN DISBARRED

Prominent Athlete May Not Practise as Lawyer, Court Decides.

Meyer Prinstein, American record holder in the broad jump, a graduate of Syracuse, and a member of the American team which competed in the Olympic games at Paris in 1900, was disbarred from practice as a lawyer by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The charge against Prinstein was that he had misappropriated \$200 belonging to a client. The client sued him and obtained a judgment.

Former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, who was appointed an referee to hear the charges, made a report saying that he believed Prinstein to be a person of sufficient punishment. Several prominent lawyers intervened for Prinstein, but the Appellate Division said he was not only guilty of professional misconduct, but followed his misconduct with false testimony.

**COLLIN MYSTERY OF
DIX ADMINISTRATION**

New Yorker Displaces William Church Osborn as Governor's Legal Counsel.

THERE TO DRAW UP BILLS

Oldest Inhabitants Gasp on Hearing He Is Connected with "Legislative Branch of Executive Department."

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Albany, Feb. 10.—"Why is Charles A. Collin? Whom and what does he represent at the state Capitol?"

This is the great mystery of the Dix administration. Nobody questions the fact that Mr. Collin is. He is in evidence too much to be questioned. This former legal adviser of David B. Hill, former law partner of William F. Sheehan, former counsel to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad and representative of water power interests occupies a secluded room in the executive offices much of the time. He draws bills which subsequently appear in the Legislature with the stamp of the Executive approval. He advocates those measures before legislative committees, but says modestly that he appears only as a "citizen of the State of New York." Most people consider his work likely to result in much benefit to Tammany.

William Church Osborn, independent Democrat and lawyer of high standing, was chosen by Governor Dix to be his legal adviser. That appointment received high praise, for Mr. Osborn was the kind of man every right minded citizen wanted to see at the Governor's elbow in critical moments. Charles A. Collin, holding no official position, so far as appears on the records, as a matter of cold, hard fact has displaced Mr. Osborn, and virtually is the Governor's counsel in matters of much moment now.

Thomas Mott Osborne, independent Democrat, with a reputation for integrity and soundness in official life known all over the state, was appointed Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner by Governor Dix. He took the place against his will, largely owing to the representations of the Governor that certain changes in the make-up of the government which he was about to recommend would create a state conservation department of great importance, and Mr. Osborne should be its head. Mr. Osborne, as a member of the Governor's cabinet, it became known unofficially, was to be one of the Governor's chief advisers. Charles A. Collin, the mysterious corporation lawyer, has displaced Mr. Osborne, and now is drawing a bill to create the conservation department about which Mr. Osborne knew nothing until told of it by outsiders to-day.

Explanations Fail to Explain.

Explanations offered by Governor Dix, Mr. Collin himself and others fail to explain the mystery of his presence and activities in Albany. The presence of Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, there is recognized by many Democrats as a scandal at which they inveigh bitterly. But he is boss of the Legislature and the state administration, and has numerous things for his millions to do, including the election of a Senator, and many little pieces of patronage to pick up. So his presence, though more or less unwelcome to many, is explainable. Mr. Collin isn't very much about what he is doing in the Capitol. He couldn't conceal his tracks very well. But when asked whom he represents there, and who is paying him, his answer is: "I'm damned if I know."

Governor Dix doesn't shed much more light on the subject. In view of Mr. Collin's activities, the Governor was asked to-day if he intended to throw out William Church Osborn and put Mr. Collin in his place.

"Oh, no; I hadn't thought of it," he replied.

"In what capacity is Mr. Collin acting? Is he a special counsel or adviser?" was asked.

"No, I believe he is deputized by the Attorney General to act in certain matters of legislation with which he is familiar," answered the Governor.

"Mr. Collin appeared yesterday before the Senate Canals Committee to advocate the bill putting control of the Barge Canal Terminal Commission into the hands of Democratic officials, and admitted to the committee that he drew it," was suggested.

"Well, I believe he was acting according to an arrangement with the Attorney General and State Engineer Benschel," replied the Governor.

"He is said to have told people that he drew the Murtaugh-Collin highway commission bill, which is called your bill in the Legislature. Did he consult with you about it?"

"I don't know anything about that. I never see him until they come to me," the Governor answered.

Conflict of Opinion About Collin.

At the Attorney General's office there was a lamentable conflict of opinion about the functions of Mr. Collin. A deputy, who was asked about the matter first, said Mr. Collin had nothing to do with that department, but was working for the Governor in drafting bills and could be found any time in the executive offices. Mr. Carmody, the Attorney General, first said that he had consulted with Mr. Collin about matters outside the routine work of the office, but that he had no connection with that department. Later he issued this formal statement:

"Mr. Collin is engaged on work connected with the legislative branch of the executive department, and it was thought best to have him assigned under some designation from the Attorney General's office, the form of which has not been decided upon. The matter of his compensation is not for me to determine."

The oldest inhabitants of the capital gasped when they heard that statement. The "legislative branch of the executive department" is something hitherto un-

**MRS. ROBERTA HILL IN
TOMBS FOR SMUGGLING**

On Plea of Guilty She Gets Short Term Behind Bars and Pays Fine of \$2,000.

FIRST WOMAN IMPRISONED

Worse than Men, Declares Judge Martin—Counsel in Plea for Leniency Says She Was Irresponsible.

The first prison sentence ever imposed in this country on a woman accused of smuggling fell on Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill, who was sent to the Tombs prison until Monday morning and sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 by Judge Martin in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

The plea of not guilty entered by Mrs. Hill to an indictment charging her with smuggling into this port a \$6,000 sable coat and jewelry valued at \$2,750 she changed to a plea of guilty when she appeared before Judge Martin yesterday. Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mrs. Hill, appealed to the court to be lenient and let her go with a fine.

Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney, asked for a prison sentence and referred to the announcement made by Judge Hand some months ago that hereafter all smugglers would be sent to prison.

Judges Decree Prison Term.

"I am in full sympathy with Judge Hand's views," said Judge Martin. "The only question to my mind is whether we should commence with a woman." He looked at Mrs. Hill, who appeared much agitated, and finally announced that he would take the matter under consideration. He called on the other federal judges, and on his return had Mrs. Hill brought before him.

"I have been in conference with my fellow judges on this matter," Judge Martin said. "I find that they have announced publicly that hereafter convicted smugglers should be fined half of the value of the garment or article and that this should be accompanied by a prison sentence. They found that these offences were continued despite the fines imposed, and they decided that smuggling would not be stopped without prison sentences."

"I very much regret to say that women are worse than men in this matter. I understand that this woman went abroad after Collector Loeb had begun to stop this class of offense, and she must have been knowing that convicted smugglers were being fined. I should much prefer personally that the first case under this ruling had been that of a man, but under the circumstances I feel that both a fine and an imprisonment are necessary."

Irresponsible, Counsel's Plea.

Mrs. Hill was accompanied by her father, Morris Menges, a well known horseman of Brooklyn, and her mother, Edward Lauterbach, in his plea for leniency, said the defendant had undergone two operations, which had weakened her physically and rendered her not fully responsible for her acts. He said that the garment had been worn by Mrs. Hill's arrival, and that she had bought it in France, paying only \$1,000 on account.

United States Attorney Wise opposed this appeal for leniency. "Mr. Lauterbach's statement places me at a disadvantage," he said, "but I shall merely discuss the merits of the case, and shall not refer to all the lady's past. She is guilty of a crime, and the evidence shows that the coat was not worn in, but was deliberately hidden, wrapped into another coat and brought in on the woman's arm."

Marshal William Henkel, into whose custody Mrs. Hill was remanded, was not ready to take her to the Tombs until 6 o'clock. Meanwhile Mr. Lauterbach arranged for the payment of the fine. It was 6:15 o'clock when Mrs. Hill entered the Tombs, where she will remain until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mrs. Hill is the divorced wife of Captain James Hill, of the British army. At the age of sixteen she married Halsey Corwin, a young Brooklynite. They were divorced after a short time.

STEAMSHIP OFFICER HELD

Smuggling Conspiracy Charged by Customs Authorities.

William Rind, first officer of the steamship St. Paul, of the American Line, and William C. Warner, formerly a shoemaker, were arrested yesterday by special agents of the Treasury Department on a charge of having entered into a conspiracy to smuggle jewelry and merchandise into the country.

Great importance was attached by customs authorities to these arrests, and it was indicated that an important discovery had been made. Although the specific charge on which they were held was the smuggling of a diamond ring, it was said they were also implicated in the smuggling of opium, cocaine and other articles.

The warrant issued for the arrest of Rind and Warner was on the complaint of Edward Barnes, Assistant Solicitor of Customs. Mr. Barnes charged, on information and belief, and on examination of an invoice, that in pursuance of a conspiracy that has been in existence for some time Rind and Warner on January 1 last "did fraudulently import and bring into the United States a five-stone diamond ring dutiable by law without payment of duty thereon."

The prisoners were arraigned before John A. Shields, United States Commissioner, who held them in \$5,000 bail on the recognition of C. E. Whitney, Assistant United States Attorney. They were unable to secure bond and were taken to the Tombs prison pending their examination on Tuesday next.

The smuggling charge was denied by Mr. Rind. He admitted he had brought the ring into the country, but asserted that he had a right to do so as an American citizen. In reply to this Mr. Whitney said he was in possession of evidence showing that the ring, as well as other things brought in by Rind in the same manner, had been

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE.
A beverage to delight guest and hostess. A nutritive food for home use or travel.—Advt.



MRS. ROBERTA MENGES HILL.

Who was sentenced to a short imprisonment in the Tombs on a charge of smuggling.

**AN AMERICAN ART
STUDENT MISSING**

Henry Lawrence Wolfe Not Found for Four Days in Rome.

MANY PRIZES WON HERE

Fears Foul Play in Case of New York Citizen—Police and Friends Busy in the Italian Capital.

Rome, Feb. 11.—A general alarm has been sent out for Henry Lawrence Wolfe, of New York, a student of painting at the American Academy, who has been missing since last Monday afternoon. Wolfe is thirty-five years old. His friends say that he is a man of good habits and temperament, and they can advance no theory regarding his disappearance from his usual haunts without leaving an indication of his destination.

There are some among the Americans who suggest the possibility of kidnappers or the Black Hand being connected with the absence of Wolfe, but there is no evidence of any criminal act having been committed. Suicide is scouted by those who know Wolfe well.

The first information made public that Wolfe was missing came to-day from Frederic Crowninshield, director of the academy, who requested the police to begin a search for the student. This was begun immediately, but at a late hour to-night it had been without result.

Wolfe had a cold and fever a few nights before his disappearance, but Dr. Welsford, who treated him, is not of the opinion that this illness caused mental derangement which led to suicide. On last Monday morning two of Wolfe's colleagues at the academy, Frank Fairbanks, a painter, from Boston, and Albin Polasek, a sculptor from Philadelphia, saw him in his studio giving the last touches to a copy of Raphael's "St. John," which he had made in the church of Maria della Pace. Afterward he went to the academy for luncheon.

Immediately after luncheon Wolfe went to the bank of Seabast and Reil, No. 20 Piazza di Spagna, to cash his pension, which amounted to \$70. He also drew out \$5 from a private account he had in the bank, the total of which was \$25. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and since then he has not been seen.

Wolfe had been expected to dine at the academy in the evening, and his absence from the table caused surprise to Mr. Crowninshield. Wolfe said to him recently:

"You may find me a poor painter, but I never shall break the rules of the Academy. Depend upon me for that."

The anxiety of Mr. Crowninshield increased when Wolfe did not return on Tuesday, and, assisted by several members of the Academy, the director searched the prisons, hospitals, lunatic asylums and art schools in Rome and even the lodge of Free Masons. The search, however, was without result.

When Wolfe remained absent to-day Mr. Crowninshield announced his disappearance to the police, who spread descriptions of the student throughout the capital, with orders that a thorough search for him be made. When he disappeared Wolfe took with him no other clothes than those he wore.

Wolfe does not speak Italian. He is said by his colleagues to be a clean living and goodhearted fellow, not at all given to quarrelling, but perhaps somewhat easily taken in.

Henry Lawrence Wolfe was the winner of the prize for painting at the American Academy in Rome in 1910. He was a student at the New York School of Art and spent four years at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he won the Crescenzo travelling scholarship and was awarded three prizes in composition. He was born in this city and educated at the high schools here. He is said to have studied under William M. Chase, Carroll Beckwith and John D. Connally in this country, and was to have remained about a year in Rome. He was also a student at the Academy of Design in this city for a time.

EVERY PERSON WORTH \$34 43

Country's Stock of Money Estimated at \$3,211,550,463.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The per capita wealth of the United States as based upon the new census figures is \$34.43. Under the census of 1900 it was computed by the Treasury Department as \$30.10.

According to the latest estimate the total amount of money now in circulation is \$3,211,550,463, as against \$3,125,586,706 a year ago. The increase is represented by the coinage of \$84,963,757.

**PRESIDENT TAFT
APPEALS TO FARMERS**

Tells Them Reciprocity with Canada Will Benefit Their Interests.

ANSWERS ALL OBJECTIONS

Greatest Importance of Agreement, He Says, Will Be in Bringing Two Countries Closer Together.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue to-day. He declared that the impression which had gone abroad that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was entirely without foundation, and gave statistics to prove his assertions. Mr. Taft declared without reserve that the agreement with Canada would be a benefit rather than a detriment to the agricultural interests of this country.

The President said he felt that the undoubted general benefit of the agreement would entirely vindicate those who are responsible for it. The principal reason for adoption of the agreement, he said, was the fact that it would unite two countries with kindred people in a commercial and social union, to the great advantage of both.

"Such a result," the President added, "does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of a pecuniary profit to each." Mr. Taft's address, the first of his present trip in the Middle West, was delivered at the National Corn Exposition in the auditorium at the state fair grounds. Because of the agricultural character of his surroundings and the presence of many influential farmers, the President argued in behalf of the proposed agreement from the point of view of the agriculturist.

Great Throng Hears President.

The auditorium, which has a seating capacity of more than four thousand, was crowded to overflowing. The crush about the doors was so great that the services of a score of policemen were called for.

Mr. Taft's address was heard with deep interest, and he was warmly applauded at intervals. The speech was not framed merely as a popular appeal to a class, but consisted in large part of figures in substantiation of definite general claims.

For instance, so far as the corn raisers are concerned, Mr. Taft showed that the total Canadian yield was only six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total production in the United States.

"Certainly, with respect to corn," he added, "the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity."

This statement elicited a quick response from the big audience, and the demonstration was renewed when the President, in closing, said:

"Let the agreement be adopted and go into operation, and in six months the farmers of the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman—all will be the gainer."

President Taft will continue his reciprocity campaign in Illinois to-morrow. In the forenoon he will make brief speeches at Champaign and Decatur. In the afternoon he will deliver another address on reciprocity before the Illinois state Legislature, at Springfield, and in the evening will speak at a Lincoln Day dinner in that city.

The President arrived here to-day from Washington at 1:45 p. m. He was met at the station by Governor Harmon, a committee of citizens and a cavalry escort. After a brief parade through the city Mr. Taft went to the fair grounds. Following his address he visited Governor Harmon's home for a few minutes. To-night he dined informally with sixty guests at the Ohio State University, leaving here later for Champaign, Ill.

Has Cold and Sore Throat.

Owing to a severe cold and sore throat the President was compelled to cut a part of the programme outlined for him in this city. On account of his throat he appealed to the audience for silence, and thus was able to make his voice carry to the furthest corners of the big auditorium. In order that he might receive treatment and be able to keep his speaking engagements on the trip the President brought his physician, Dr. J. J. Richardson, of Washington, along with him.

Mr. Taft will be back in Washington on Monday morning, to remain until the end of the session of Congress. He has not stated his position as to an extra session, believing it is perfectly well understood by this time, and that Congress will govern itself accordingly.

MR. TAFT'S ARGUMENTS

Declares That Reciprocity Will Benefit All Interests.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10.—President Taft, in his speech at the Corn Exposition here to-day, while devoting especial attention to showing that the farmer had nothing to fear, declared that all the other interests of the country would be benefited by reciprocity with Canada.

"We have with pioneer energy pushed on to the Pacific," the President said, "and taken up all the good land. We are now spending millions to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands of the great Western desert. Should we not, by taking down a useless and unnecessary tariff wall, bring within our agricultural resources the great plains of the Northwest, when they can bring to us what we need, and that without hurting any of our own people?"

The President expressed the opinion that in addressing a corn exposition audience it would be particularly appropriate for him to answer the criticism which had been made of the agreement "as an attack upon the farmer by depriving him of protection."

"It is said to be a manufacturers' agreement," he continued; "that is, in the interest of the manufacturing classes."

"It is said to be a manufacturers' agreement," he continued; "that is, in the interest of the manufacturing classes."